

CS/IS F214 Logic in Computer Science

MODULE: PREDICATE LOGIC

Prolog Programming

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Example [1]: Relations
    Program:
        father('Adam', 'Abel').
        mother('Eve', 'Abel').
        father('Adam', 'Kane').
        mother('Eve', 'Kane').
    Queries:
        father(X, 'Abel')? Ans: X = 'Adam'
        father(X, 'Adam')? Ans: Not Known
        mother('Eve', Y)? Ans: Y = 'Abel'; Y = 'Kane'
        mother(X, Y)? Ans: X='Eve' and Y='Abel'; X='Eve' and Y = 'Kane'
Implicit Control:
    Search – which clause (mother, father ...)?
    Matching – which term ('Adam', 'Abel' ...)?
```

Example [2]: Relational Connectives

Program:

```
father('Adam', 'Abel').

mother('Eve', 'Abel').

father('Adam', 'Kane').

parent(X, Y) \leftarrow father(X, Y).

father('Adam', 'Kane').

parent(X, Y) \leftarrow mother(X,Y).

mother('Eve', 'Kane').

grandparent(X,Y) \leftarrow parent(X,Z),

father('Abel', 'David').
```

Queries:

```
parent(X, 'Abel')? Ans: X = 'Adam'; X = 'Eve'
grandparent(X, 'David')? Ans: X = 'Adam'; X = 'Eve'
```

Implicit Control (in addition to search and match):

(Non-deterministic) Choice—parent to mother/father: Matching is done FIFO order in Prolog.

Quantification – existence of Z in grandparent clause?

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Example [3]:
    Program:
        append([], Xs, Xs).
        append([Y|Ys], Xs, [Y|Zs]) 	append(Ys,Xs,Zs).
    Queries:
        append([1,2,3],[4,5,6],Ls)
        Ans: Ls = [1,2,3,4,5,6]
        append([1,2,3],Ls,[1,2,3,4,5,6])
        Ans: Ls = [4,5,6]
        append(Ls1,Ls2,[1,2,3,4,5,6])
        Ans: Ls1 = [1,2,3] and Ls2 = [4,5,6]
    Implicit Control:
        Backtracking
```

- 1. last(Ls, X) :- append(Xs,[X],Ls).
- prefix(Xs, Ys) :- append(Xs, Zs, Ys).
 Alternatively, prefix(Xs, Ys):-append(Xs, __, Ys).
- 3. substring(Xs, Ys) :- append(_, Xs, Zs), append(Zs, , Ys).
- 4. isWW(WW):- append(W,W,WW).

Features:

Recursive definition of Rules.

Search: (say) depth first strategy, with chronological backtracking

Complex matching of query (arguments) and program parameters:

Term unification.

Unification is defined as Tree unification